

# HAPPENINGS in the CITIES

## It's Hard to Stop These Veterans of the Argonne

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—"I care for him very much indeed, but I believed his professed attachment for me might only be a passing fancy, so I resolved to lose myself to the world completely, leaving no clue by which he might carry out his oft repeated intention of following me wherever I should go and inducing me to marry him."

"He found me at last upon his return from France, accomplishing what all the police and detectives could not do. And, caring as much for each other as we did, there was really nothing else for us to do, so we were married."

So explained Mrs. Russell L. Richmond, formerly Mrs. Mary Heffernan, aged fifty-three years, Brooklyn school teacher, and who now has started housekeeping with her pupil husband, Russell L. Richmond, aged twenty-three years, in Parkwood avenue, here.

While young Richmond was in France Mrs. Heffernan never wrote him, believing that when he returned from France all would be forgotten and she could return to Brooklyn. However, when Richmond returned he at once took up the search. One day he saw a piano box about to be loaded on a truck. It bore the name of the missing teacher. The address given was Massillon, O. Richmond found Mrs. Heffernan in that city, and though she refused at first to see him, he was so persistent that she eventually agreed to meet him. The meeting took place in Cleveland, and again Mrs. Heffernan tried to discourage Richmond. He declared, however, that he would never give her up, and she then consented to marry him. They went to Warren and the ceremony was performed there.

"Since his teens he has declared his love for me," Mrs. Heffernan said, "and though I tried and his parents tried to dissuade him, it was to no avail. He was a persistent lover."

## Why Can Canada Lure Farmers From Illinois Farms?

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—This neck of woods is still talking of the special tourists' train, consisting of 42 freight and cattle cars and two Pullman coaches and sleepers, loaded with 25 central Illinois farmers, their families and household articles, which left recently this city for Manitoba, Canada. Sixty-five persons all told composed the party. After government inspectors checked over the train at Chicago it ran as a special passenger train to Canada, where the people have purchased homes.

Some of the most prominent farmers from Livingston county who went on the train include: George Alry, Jr., Mrs. John Neibert and son, Carl Hans, Eugene Fogarty and Edward Neibert, all from Odell. From Pontiac there are: Gus R. Hanson, Chris Peterson and Henry Wilson. From Dwight are: Chris Jensen, Chris Sorenson, Simon Anderson, Thos. H. Hunsicker, Fred Dunsford, and Fred Dunsford. From Lockport are: Thomas Stuart and W. Gungar. In every instance the men are taking their families with them as well as furniture and implements.

The future residents of Canada were recently taken to Sperling, Manitoba, where they inspected the land. Later they bought 5,000 acres of the rich wheat land that Manitoba is noted for.

The families are well acquainted, and they represent a large portion of the agricultural wealth of this part of Illinois.

People are talking something like this: What is the matter with our agricultural system when such men leave a state which still is but little more than half as densely populated as France, and go 2,000 miles to a strange land and rigorous climate to start anew? They are not alone; tens of thousands like them have gone in the last few years, and the exodus may well run into the thousands this year. Is there not some way of keeping such men at home?

## Servant Girls Now Resort to the Use of a Club

NEW YORK.—Servant girls attained a definite social status in this city today when a group organized the first "Servant Girl Club" and opened quarters upon a fashionable uptown street. The club rooms, luxuriously furnished, consist of reception room, sleeping rooms, bath and shower rooms and kitchenette.

The Rev. Nicholas Dulitz, pastor of the Hungarian Baptist church, sometimes called the "Church of Many Mansions" because of its varied activities, who is promoting the club, explained that it means more than just an establishment where the cook and second maid may loiter about and feel opulent.

Behind the velvet, he said, is the claw of a serious purpose; that of demonstrating that servant girls are people, and, indirectly, of eliminating the "servant girl" problem.

While any servant girl is eligible to membership in the new club, it was planned round those of Hungarian nationality, of whom Mr. Dulitz said there are 5,000 in this city.

## Lucky Yank Finds a Real Helpmeet in Soviet Land

MERIDIAN, MISS.—"I advise all young Americans to go to Russia, if for no other reason than to meet and study Russian women. They are not spoiled. They have no false vanity. They are trained in the things a woman should know."

Thus spoke Hugh S. Martin, a former captain in the United States intelligence service in Russia, who returned to this country with a young Russian bride. Captain Martin is lecturing for the American central committee for Russian relief, whose purpose is to aid refugees from the bolsheviks.

Mrs. Martin, before her marriage, was Maria Bogomolova, which means in English Maria Pilgrim. She was known to the allied intelligence officers as "The Human Dictagraph." Her talent served when the officers lacked equipment for "listening in" at radical meetings. On one occasion she put her ear to a wall and reported accurately entire conversations, of which none of the others could distinguish a word.

Captain Martin and Miss Bogomolova met in Archangel in 1917. She was a secret agent for the allies in North Russia. So was Martin. So they were frequently detailed to the same investigations.

The people of Meridian marvel at her ability as a model. They do say that she can cut out a dress and fit it without a pattern. She can also cook, look after the house, discuss Russian literature and relate the most thrilling stories of the war that the good people of Meridian ever heard.

## Which Woman Will the Shell-Shocked Man Choose?

SAN FRANCISCO.—Men who have trouble keeping one wife happy will want to enlist in the army and get shellshocked after reading about Capt. E. V. McGinnis, his wife, Mrs. Myrtle McGinnis, and pretty Esther Botts. McGinnis, tried on a charge of violating the Mann act in bringing Miss Botts here from St. Louis, was strenuously defended by both women.

The government had a deal of evidence, but the presence of the girl and the wife nullified it to such an extent that the jury failed to convict Captain McGinnis.

"If my husband prefers Miss Botts, so be it," said the wife, after the jury was discharged. "But first I must be convinced from his own lips that his love lies with her. I plan to have Mr. McGinnis placed in a sanitarium and treated for his nerves. The moment he is discharged the truth will be known."

"I sent him out to the great war, a fine, strong man. It was not his fault that the hell of war, the seven bullet wounds and the awful gas, brought him back to me weakened and subject to almost any influence. Had he been less of a hero he might be more of a man today. I must protect him, even from the great government which took him away and now would punish him for a condition he cannot help."

Miss Botts, retaining all her blitheness and nonchalance in her role of "husband thief," proposed that McGinnis be left free to choose between her and Mrs. McGinnis.

# GOOD STYLE IN SUMMER WRAPS



C OATS and sweaters, for spring and summer wear, reveal a great variety in designs with very few freakish or ungraceful models among them. The standard of "style" is high; that is, in color and form the new outer garments are artistic and pleasing and there are models for all personalities. The sweaters and sweater coats preserve the characteristics of sports garments, but have taken on additional dignity by using elegant materials and adopting the required lines. This fits them to play more than one role, for street dress with a sports dress flavor is among the things that have arrived to spend the summer with us.

A great many cape-like wraps, and modifications of the cape, are displayed for summer wear. These are long and have big collars, as a rule, some of them to be correctly described as huge. A few have moderate collars of summer furs; squirrel being a favorite. The lining for long capacious wraps has survived the winter. Even coats often emphasize the dominance of the cape by introducing the semblance of one in their composition. An example of this appears in the wrap shown above with a shallow yoke at the top, supporting a short cape at the back that is merged into sleeves. Parallel rows of stitching and very large buttons call attention to this set-on cape and large buttons on the sleeves ask that they be not overlooked. The coat has patch pockets at the front and reaches within six inches of the bottom of the skirt. It is provided with a muffler collar, for which there is plenty of need in the mountains and on the shore.

Handsome sweater coats of silk jersey or other silk weaves are displayed both in gay and in sedate colors. Even black is very smart this season in these coats and commands itself for wear with separate skirts on the street. The model shown in the picture is double-breasted and has employed an ornate cloth for a wide convertible collar and deep border at the bottom in which pockets are formed at each side. A girle of the material ends in long silk tassels.

## Ginghams Return With Summer



M O RNING dresses or utility dresses of porch dresses, as they are variously called, made of gingham, chambray, percale and other cottons, have soared in price until they bring as much as wool or silk frocks did in pre-war days. The high cost of labor, more than anything else, has brought them up to the point where there is a very great saving in making them at home, and in addition to the saving there are other good reasons why mothers and daughters should do this work for themselves. Ordinary needlework ought to be a part of every girl's training and cotton house dresses or school dresses offer chances for learning what it is certain most women will some day need to know.

For the aspiring flapper there are such pretty frocks of gingham as those shown here, to lure her into learning how to use a needle. They could hardly be more simple, but they are neat and crisp looking and suggest all sorts of good times in summer weather. Such dresses are often made with gingham hats to match or hats of white organdy are provided for wear with them. And just lately adorable and frivolous sunbonnets have returned from a long exile, to take the place of summer sunshades.

The colorings in the plaid and checked gingham are more than ever attractive this year. An indistinct plaid in the picture has a rather short skirt for the young person who likes this mode—a plain waist with round neck and three-quarter length sleeves. A wide belt looks well and fits nicely, cut on the bias of the goods. For embellishment there are flat pearl buttons set on the waist and skirt and a round pique collar. The other dress is made with a plain skirt and a coat with diagonal opening at the front. Its edges are piped with white pique, which also makes the shaped collar. Pockets cut on the bias, flat pearl buttons and pipings of white give this frock a neat finish.

which serve also to face revers and collars. Long r short, all costs are of comfortable width and retain a straight-line appearance.

Ribbon-Trimmed Etons. A cheerful touch for a navy serge made with Eton jacket is introduced in the use of cerise pleated ribbon which edges the skirt tulle and the lapped across jacket ends, under which shows a white pique waistcoat. The turn-back cuffs and collar are also pique.

# WASHINGTON SIDELIGHTS

## "—Or Incomparably the Biggest Navy on the Seas"

WASHINGTON.—A growing fear that the horrors of another and still more disastrous world war is not beyond possibility, lies behind the plans for the modern military machine now being devised for the United States, according to Washington official gossip.

Disillusionment, rather than the "menace of Japan," which Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels denied he invoked before the senate committee on naval affairs the other day, is admittedly behind his advocacy of preparedness. It also prompted his request for immediate action in the matter of the development of submarine bases along the California coast and Puget Sound, and the huge naval base at San Francisco. Likewise it was the inspiration for his general big navy policy.

"I have learned a lot during the war," he is quoted as telling the house naval affairs committee. "I used to think the people of large nations would not permit a great war. I was mistaken."

"In the unsettled condition of the world today," he said previously before a congressional committee on March 6, "our navy must be prepared for any emergency." He added, later on, that either every nation must enter into an agreement to preserve the peace of the world, without competitive navy building, "or we must have incomparably the biggest navy on the seas."

The latest comparative figures on the navies of the great powers obtainable at the navy department are dated July 1, 1919. These showed Great Britain to be far in the lead in warship tonnage with 2,652,199 tons of fighting craft, as against 1,160,355 tons belonging to the United States, 623,850 tons flying the French flag and 580,716 tons belonging to Japan.

## Yankee Flyer Goes "Under Two Flags" Two Better

WORD comes from Warsaw that Maj. Joseph C. Stehlin, a twenty-three-year-old aviator of Brooklyn, N. Y., who already has fought in three armies, has gone to Riga to enlist under the Lettish flag in the war against the Russian bolsheviks. If his services are accepted he will have served under four flags in four years.

Since last fall Major Stehlin has been fighting in the aviation branch of the Polish army and in that service took part in the Polish drive which threw the bolshevik out of Dvinsk.

Stehlin, who was formerly a life guard at Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, went to France in January, 1917, and joined the French flying corps, where he won two citations and was promoted to be sergeant for aiding fellow aviators attacked by German planes. When the American army went over to France Stehlin transferred his allegiance to the American flag, received a commission as first lieutenant of aviators, and took part in actions in the Champagne, Verdun, and Soissons sectors. After the armistice he rejoined the aviation section of the New York police as a captain.

Last September he joined the Polish forces recruited in New York, was commissioned as captain, went to Poland, and was assigned to duty on the northeastern front. He spent four months with a Polish flying squadron, the only American with the Poles on that particular front.

## Radical Preventives of Depopulation for France

F RANCE has 2,000,000 young women who will have to go without husbands under the established matrimonial customs. In consequence, some extremely radical preventives of depopulation are being proposed. Socialization of men and the elevation of girl mothers to national heroines has been proposed by Professor Carnot of the Academy of Medicine.

He would form a "voluntary maternity corps" of girls willing to bear the pangs of motherhood to present children to the state.

To obtain a "perfect race," Professor Carnot proposes that these girl volunteers choose the men they desire as fathers of their children, and that no man can reject such offers.

The plan provides for state support for the girls before and after confinement, while the children are to be reared at the expense of the state. Married women are indignant, claiming Professor Carnot is "trying to take our husbands away." They say the plan would disrupt morals and break down the whole social system.

Odette Dulac, suggests a "maternity card," issued on a doctor's certificate to every expectant mother, married or unmarried, who makes a request for one.

Such a card entitles a woman to shorter working hours or lighter work, medical attention and, eventually, hospital room and a physician's care. The child is to be cared for by the state.

The maternity card gives a woman right over her child, doing away with paternal authority and making motherhood worth while for women.

Collette Willy believes a wisely organized polygamy to be the solution of the present crisis in the marriage problem.

## U. S. Mounted Service Cup Endurance Test for 1920

C ONDITIONS and details have been made public of the 1920 endurance test for horses for the United States mounted service cup, over a course of 300 miles. The winner of the first prize this year will get a leg on the mounted service cup, which has to be won three times by the same owner to become his property. The winner will also receive the Arabian Horse club medal, in addition to \$600 and the blue ribbon for first place.

This year's event will be held from October 11 to 15, the route being from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Camp Devens, Mass. The fixture is sponsored by the Arabian Horse society, the National Steeplechase and Hunt club, and the Morgan Horse club, and is approved by the war department and the agricultural department.

It is designed primarily to stimulate interest in good saddle horses possessed of stamina and hardiness, and at the same time having the necessary quality to render them suitable for use in the mounted services of the United States; as a coequal purpose it has been sought to develop many points of interest in determining what blood will produce a mount which will satisfy the many and exacting requirements demanded of a charger.

The contest is open to civilians. The horses must be purebred, crossbred or grade and at least four years old. Condition, speed and feed consumed are the points considered in making the awards.

## Protective Tariff to Save U. S. Aircraft Industry?

T HE senate finance committee has decided to recommend the building of a high tariff wall around America's infant aircraft industry to save it from destruction by British and French competition. A high ad valorem duty, perhaps 45 per cent on aircraft, will be carried in an amendment to the dye-stuffs tariff bill, it is stated.

The committee decided to recommend such an amendment after hearing Senator New of Indiana predict that American aircraft industries were facing ruin through the prospective "dumping" of obsolete plants upon the United States by Great Britain and France.

Senator New told the committee that Great Britain was planning to send 10,500 airplanes to the United States in the expectation of disposing of them to commercial interests in various parts of this country. He had heard, too, he said, that France was contemplating like action.

American aircraft manufacturing would have to be carefully nurtured, he said, or it would go out of business.

Only seventy planes have been manufactured in the United States since the armistice, exclusive of those in process of manufacture or under contract when the war came to an end.

The senator reminded the committee that the United States has spent over a billion dollars on aircraft, and said that unless the industry was protected over the next war would find the nation just as hopelessly unprepared in aviation as it was when hostilities with Germany began.

# IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. H. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (Copyright, 1920, Western Newspaper Union)

## LESSON FOR MAY 2

### THE BOY SAMUEL.

LESSON TEXT—1 Sam. 1:24-25; 1:1-2. GOLDEN TEXT—My son, give me thine heart, and let thine eyes observe my ways.—Prov. 23:26.

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—1 Sam. 1:2-23; 2:1-25.

PRIMARY TOPIC—The Child Samuel in God's House.

JUNIOR TOPIC—A Boy Who Listened and Obeyed.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Training for Religious Leadership.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Religious Capacities in the Training of Children.

I. Samuel Given to the Lord (1:24-25).

Samuel was given to Hannah in answer to prayer. His name means "asked of God." For a time he was cared for by his mother in the home. In asking God for a son she vowed to dedicate him to the Lord. Accordingly at an early age she took him to the sanctuary and gave him over to the charge of Eli. Thus in his tender years he ministered to the Lord.

II. Features of Israel's History in This Period.

1. A demoralized priesthood. (1) The priests were actuated by greed (2:12-17). It was God's will that those who ministered at the altar should live of the things of the altar, but they broke through the divine regulations touching this matter and were securing their selfish ends by force. (2) The priests polluted the courts of God's house with the grossest immorality (2:22).

2. An alienated people. The only thing which separates people from God is sin.

3. A cessation of divine revelation (3:1). God was silent—"The word of God was precious in those days; there was no open vision." The message from the Lord was more a matter of memory than an active experience. The same thing in principle is true of the individual life today; some who once enjoyed fellowship with God no longer hear his voice speaking to them.

III. God Calls Samuel (3:10-19).

In striking contrast with the degeneracy of the nation we have brought before us the beautiful life of Samuel. We see God getting ready for the regeneration of the nation. Dwelling within the sacred courts and ministering before the Lord with Eli, is the innocent Samuel, who is to be the savior of his people. In Samuel we have a striking pattern of child religion. The Lord gave him in answer to Hannah's prayer. From his birth he was dedicated to the Lord. While quite young his mother took him to the sanctuary of the Lord where he served and slept. It is a good thing to have much sin forgiven, but it is better far to grow up without sin. Two traits in Samuel's character stand out in this call; namely, his cheerful obedience to the Lord's call and his surrendered will. It was no easy thing to respond cheerfully to the three repeated calls. It may have seemed to him to be unreasonable, but each time he obeyed in simplicity. He expressed his willingness before he knew what was required; he did not inquire what was wanted and then let his obedience depend upon its suiting him.

IV. Samuel's First Prophetic Message (3:11-18).

Up to this time Samuel obeyed the one who was over him, but the time had now come when he must directly hear and obey the Lord. The first message entrusted to him is a most terrible one. To deliver it is a most trying task. He hesitated to tell it to Eli, but when pressed by him he manifested the true courage which was lying back of his fear. It must have been a bitter sting to Eli to see Samuel recognized and himself passed by, but he was submissive. He knew that the slight was just; he could not fail to interpret it thus in view of the appearance of the man of God to him (2:27-30). This fearful visitation upon Eli's house was due to the sins of his sons. He was held accountable for not restraining them. Parental laxity is most cruel. There is an age in which children may be restrained, but when passed over the power to restrain goes with it.

V. Samuel Established in the Prophetic Office (3:19-21).

"And Samuel grew, and the Lord was with him, and did none of his words fail to the ground. And all Israel, from Dan even to Beersheba, knew that Samuel was established to be a prophet of the Lord." This is a verification of the saying "Him that honors me I will honor." Little did Hannah realize that the boy who had been given in answer to her prayer would one day become the head of the nation. This new position brought great danger to the boy, but the God who raised him up was able to sustain him.

The New Song of Christianity.

We are reminded today to see great company standing upon Mount Zion before the throne, worshipping the Lamb with praise and honor and blessing, and the harpers are there harping with their harps—men whose lives have been strung and drawn by the tension of suffering until they have emitted in the blows of martyrdom the song of praise acceptable before God. And today they sing a new song. It is the song of infant wailing; an inarticulate cry; the voice of those whose only language is a cry. The new song of Christianity, which St. Paul and Epiphanius had failed to learn; the dignity, the force, the power of simple suffering.—W. C. E. Newbolt.

VI. Comes From the Bible.

"Be not weary in well-doing, for ye shall reap in due season if ye faint not." That is sound agriculture and progressive home building and it comes from the Bible.